



Day 4 - World War I

Entrance task: Get our your classwork packet

Today: Mobilization of America

Homework: Ch. 20-5

The Peace Settlement

I. Enlistment

CW p. 5 & 6

Selective Service Act:

2 million soldiers saw combat;

slogans like "*Make the World Safe for Democracy*" and "*The War to End all Wars.*"



I. Expansion of the Federal Government

"Grow the Gov't":

- a. Financing the War:
 - Liberty Bonds sold by GSA & BSA
- b. Conversion to Wartime Prod
 1. Food
 2. Fuel
 3. Labor
 4. Sacrifice: *"Gospel of the Clean Plate"*
"Daylight Savings Time"
- c. Censorship: Committee on Public Information
 - Make a target → Huns



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III. Socio-Economic Opportunities

Q. Do you think WW I improved the lives of these social groups or hurt them?

A. Women

1. On farms & in industry
2. 11,000 volunteered to serve in uniform;
14,000 served for gov't or private sector



B. African-Americans

1. 300,000 A-A's served, in navy & army; were used for minor tasks
1. Great Migration – 500,000 A-A's went north in search of jobs in factories



World War I On the Homefront

<http://www.learn360.com/ShowVideo.aspx?ID=640097>

C. Immigrants

1. rise of nativism
2. literacy test passed ag. Wilson's veto for entrance into U.S.

1. Fear of foreigners
2. Red Scare:

IV. Wartime Propaganda

1. Committee on Public Information – George Creel;
2. Rallied support for war
3. Needed an enemy "liberty Measles"; "liberty sandwich"



Photo © NH 93745-KN World War I Navy



V. Civil Liberties

A. Espionage Act - 1917

Made it illegal to interfere with the war effort, military forces, or the draft

B. Sedition Act - 1918

Made it illegal to say or publish anything disrespectful of the government of the US or interfere with the sale of war bonds

C. Schenck v US - We do not have the same rights in wartime as in peace

Actions that present a CLEAR and PRESENT danger are illegal

D. Red Scare - Palmer Raids arrested immigrants thought to be Communists, Socialist, anarchists



Charles Schenck

- * An anti-war activist, he participated in mailing thousands of pamphlets to draftees and soldiers encouraging them to resist the draft.
- * Arrested for causing insubordination in the military and disturbing the draft.
- * Arrested, tried, convicted for violating the Espionage Act of 1917
- * Appealed to the Supreme Court

Were his 1st Amendment rights violated?

1. What were the Espionage and Conscription Acts? **CW p.7**

The Espionage Act made it a federal crime to hinder the nation's war efforts. This was passed in conjunction with the Conscription Act, which enabled the gov't to draft men for military service.

2. What was the Socialist Party pushing for?

Gov't control of or ownership of

- Factories
- RR's
- Iron mines, etc

3. Why did the Socialist Party feel that the draft was in violation of the Bill of Rights?

The 13th Amendment forbids “slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for a crime” for which you’ve been convicted.

4. Who was the General Secretary of the Socialist Party?

Charles T. Schenck

5. The government assumed that certain actions of Schenck were proof of his guilt under various “sedition” laws. What actions, according to the government, was proof of Schenck’s guilt?

Accused of conspiring to cause a rebellion in the armed forces and obstructing the recruiting and enlistment of troops.

THE DECISION

1. Did the Supreme Court rule in favor of Schenck or the U.S. Government?

U.S. Government

2. Why did the Supreme Court state that Schenck’s First Amendment rights (freedom of speech) did not deserve protection at that time?

They were at war.

3. Oliver Wendell Holmes stated that an individual’s rights would be taken away if those rights presented a CLEAR and PRESENT DANGER to the society.



Thursday Topics

Homework: Ch. 20-5
The Peace Settlement